

Oxadiazine derivatives

Abstract

Compounds of the formula



in which

A is an unsubstituted or mono- to tetrasubstituted, aromatic or non-aromatic, monocyclic or bicyclic heterocyclic radical, where one to two of the substituents of A can be selected from the group consisting of halo-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>alkyl, cyclopropyl, halocyclopropyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>alkenyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>alkynyl, halo-C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>alkenyl, halo-C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>alkynyl, halo-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>alkylthio, halo-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>alkylthio, allyloxy, propargyloxy, allylthio, propargylthio, haloallyloxy, haloallylthio, cyano and nitro, and one to four of the substituents of A can be selected from the group consisting of C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>alkoxy and halogen;  
R is hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkyl, phenyl-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>cycloalkyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkenyl or C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkynyl; and  
X is N-NO<sub>2</sub> or N-CN,

and, if appropriate, tautomers thereof, in each case in free form or in salt form, can be used as agrochemical active ingredients and can be prepared in a manner known per se.